

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

INTIMATIONS.

ON MONDAY NEXT, SIXTH INSTANT,
A GRAND CONCERT, VOCAL AND
INSTRUMENTAL,
will be given by
MAESTRO AND MADAME HIRLEMANN,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY SEVERAL
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
The Programme will appear on Friday, and will
be a very attractive one.

ONLY THIS CONCERT
will be given by
MAESTRO AND MADAME HIRLEMANN.

Admission.—TWO DOLLARS.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. 892
FOR HOLLOW, PAKHOI, AND HAT-
PHONG.

THE Steamship
"HAINAN,"
Captain Conner, will be dispatched for the above

Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co. (503)
Hongkong, 27th May, 1860.
FOR SAIGON (DIRECT).
THE British Steamer
"ÆOLUS."
Captain Waugh, will be despatched for the above
Port on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at
5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
KUNG ONN,
58, Praya Contral.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1860. (585)
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
IN THE MATTER OF HANS KLER,
A BANKRUPT.
NOTICE.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS

adjudicated Bankrupt on the 11th November 1880, will be held before the Registrar of the Supreme Court on SATURDAY, June 17th, 1881, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator, and the said Meeting it will be provided that the said Dividend be a Final Dividend.

II. F. GIBBONS,
Official Assignee.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [59]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the above Club will be held at the BOAT HOUSE, on MONDAY, 31st May, 1880, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of electing a Committee to manage the Club, and to receive the Report and pass the Annual Accounts, &c.

By Order,
L. B. FRIEND,
Honorary Secretary, V.R.C.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Commencing with the "THIRIST," leaving Hongkong on the 31st instant, and until for the notice, the Company's Mail Steamers from China will proceed to LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Mails.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. (1880)

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIM JUICE-CORDIAL.

LAUDATORY NOTICE

Captain JACKSON. PASSENGERS
 By the steamer "ANCHER."
 Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [1st]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.

In accordance with the Articles of Agreement the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND POLICYHOLDERS for the 12 Months ending 31st December, 1879, of TWENTY-ONE PER CENT on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office, on and after the 17th proximo. Policyholders are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1880. Agents—

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR IS

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year end 31st December, 1879, in order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for the Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 15th June next will be adjusted at the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880.

THE STAG GROTE
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a
minutes walk of the principal, Launcey Place
Traffic at One of the best at SEVEN
Good Accommodation for Visitors.
New English and American Billiard Table
J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

KOWLOON HOTEL
Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula

PATENT SHOOTING GALLERIES,
REVEALMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.
RICH, BRAUN
Hongkong, 30th March, 1880.

A F O N G,
PHOTOGRAPHER
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR K
NEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.M.'s
GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, &c.

Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer
LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COL-
LECTION OF VIEWS, than any other in
Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEW
of the surrounding country, including KIU-
CHOW, have recently been added to the above.
✓ IVORE MINIAITURES of superior excellence
and high finish, painted by native artists

35 D. E. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., FOR 1880.

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the EIGHTH YEAR in its existence, and is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

MACAO.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
HONGKONG.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
HANKOW.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
PEKING.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
TIENTSIN.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
HANKOW.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
PEKING.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
TIENTSIN.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.

NEW YORK.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
ST. PAUL.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSARY CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, [3]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications to Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27th, 1880.

MUCH has already been said respecting

Mr. Curzon and his connection with that

document the Treaty of Livadia, but that being

a current topic of the day, it were well if

some inquiry were made into the facts, with

the view to ascertain whether the late Envoy

merits the disgrace and jeopardy to life which

have overtaken him; and as to that, whether

the Chinese Government have fair grounds for

the harsh manner in which they have treated

their late representative at the Imperial

Court of Russia. That inquiry may be limited

to these several heads, namely: as to Mr. Curzon

How's experience and capacity; as to his in-

structions; as to his authority; and as to his

conduct. With regard to the first point, the

fact is patent that since China has but very

recently followed the example of more ad-

vanced nations in sending to foreign courts

an accredited agent, Mr. Curzon can have

had no experience in that class of diplomacy;

while it may be fairly conjectured, from the

mere fact of his appointment, that the Peking

Court made in him the best selection in their

power, at the time, for ability. Mr. Curzon

How, thus being credited with good capacity, but

no experience, could he, with any show of

reason, have been expected to cope successfully

with the subtle veterans in international

relations of Russia, that mother of sapient

and crafty diplomats? The answer must

emphatically be in the negative. History

has on record many instances of the success

of Russia in over-reaching and outwitting her

political adversaries, Great Britain herself

amongst the number; but therefore ceases to

be an occasion for wonder that a novice in

the great game of national chess should have

been defeated. Mr. Curzon How should there-

fore, in the mind of the tolerant thinker, stand

acquitted for his non-success, unless indeed

he, in concluding the bargain which has

proved so disastrous to himself, disregarded

the letter of any instructions conveyed to him

by his Government. This naturally leads to

a consideration of the second head of inquiry.

It may be safely presumed that Mr. Curzon

How, with his experience of the summary treatment

extended by the Chinese to their realitarians

others, without respect to persons (instance

Prince Kinn), must have been fully alive

to the fact that, in negotiating the Treaty of

Livadia, he was playing a dangerous game

for himself. He knew full well that the con-

sequence of failure to comply with instruc-

tions would in all probability be the loss of

his head, or in any case the forfeiture of

worldly possessions and the deprivation of

rank and honours. If, therefore, we are to

credit the Minister with sufficient sanity to

value life and property, it must be at the same

time he taken for granted that, in concluding

the treaty upon the terms made public, he

considered that he was obtaining for his

Government the best terms procurable, and

that, in doing so, he kept in view the

whichever instructions he may have re-

ceived. He either carried with him, or had

forwarded to him, instructions of some

nature may be readily assumed, although in

speaking of a people so eccentric as the

Chinese, too much faith cannot be placed in

probabilities. For has it not gone forth to

the world that CHANG CHUN-CHING's mem-

orial was forwarded to the Marquis Tseu

as instructions? The inference naturally

deducible is that, until that remarkable

document found the light, the new Chinese

representative had no instructions. Taking

the word of CHANG CHUN-CHING, however,

that some "secret instructions" were given

to Mr. Curzon How, the only conclusion to

be arrived at, in view of the foregoing re-

fections, is, that those "secret instructions"

were of so general or non-explicit a nature,

that Mr. Curzon How, in their face, deemed

himself to be acting safely in accepting the

terms of the treaty. To suppose the con-

trary, and that he knowingly jeopardized

his life, were preposterous.

Closely allied to the question of instruc-

tions is that of our third head of inquiry,

namely, Mr. Curzon How's authority. On this

point, we apprehend a true bill will be found

against the unfortunate man. For it may

be gathered, both from the synopsis of the

treaty and from the statements of CHANG

CHUN-CHING, that Mr. Curzon How exceeded his

powers in concluding the compact with

Russia. The avowal in the memorial

runs thus:—"According to International

Law, any disobedience shown to the orders

of the Emperor is regarded as exceeding the

powers conferred by His Majesty, and all

the powers of such a Minister are, point by

point, made out by the Government. Mr. Cur-

zon How's crime is the disregard he had for

the secret instructions and for the Imperial

will," and a reference to Article XV.

of the treaty will disclose that that

convention was to hold good for five

years after ratification. It is therefore clear

that Mr. Curzon How was not authorized to

conclude a treaty. The ill-starred man

evidently thought that the provision for

ratification protected himself, and at the

same time would not commit his Govern-

ment pending their action. In strictness,

a treaty cannot be considered concluded

until upon ratification, but as a matter of

practice such ratification follows as of

course when the terms of the convention have

been settled by a duly empowered agent.

Mr. Curzon How has thus committed his

Government, which is now involved in the

existing imbroglio through his action. We

now arrive at our last head of inquiry, that

is, Mr. Curzon How's deserts. Premising

that there had been an excess of duty on the

part of that official, it is apparent that his

inexperience lay at the root of the default.

Mr. Curzon How was the victim of a *vis major*

of which he was clearly unable to calculate

the potency. Admitting that the treaty

should not have been entered into, and that,

as it stands, it places China vastly at a dis-

advantage, can the tolerant onlooker find

it in his heart to say otherwise than that

Mr. Curzon How has meted out to him a

greater measure of condemnation than his

error—which after all amounts to error

of judgment—deserves? The fallen Envoy,

in addition to loss of property and dignities,

is threatened with deprivation of life. Will

the enlightenment of the outer world permit

this barbarity? Will it not rather call upon

the despotic and vengeful powers at Peking

to stay the uplifted sword, and impress upon

the salutory fact that, if China pre-

tends to an equality with, to say nothing

of superiority to, the nations of the West,

that if she surrenders to the Courts of

those nations her high representatives, she

must, consequently with them, deal with

those agents as enlightened powers do with

theirs? The slender pretext upon which

the Chinese take away life is shamefully

notorious, but if Mr. Curzon How should fall

a victim to his default to the extent of loss of

life, the occurrence will be a lasting stain

and disgrace to the government of a nation

even so barbarous as China. But from a

nation where justice is a mockery, and whose

laws warrant the imprisonment and torture

of the innocent relations of a criminal when

the offender himself cannot be found, how

much more mercy and humanity may be ex-

pected?

SUPREME COURT

26th May.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SHALES.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Yung Ah was tried on the dock, charged on

two counts, with extortion under colour of office.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. O'Malley),

instructed by the Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr.

Mr. Francis), appeared for the prosecution,

and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Stephens

and Holmes, for the defence.

Before the prisoner was arraigned, Mr. Francis

stated that he was entitled to ask the Court

on what count the prisoner was charged. At

the first count, which was to the effect that

though power was given by statute to join

counts for separate offences in one indictment,

it was entirely in the discretion of the judge

as to whether they would allow it to be done,

and he stated in support of his argument that

the judges always refused to allow it on the

ground that it was embarrassing to the prisoner

in his defence. The nature of his embarras-

ment, he said, was that the evidence given on

no count would prejudice the jury against the

prisoner in his trial on the other, whereas he

was entitled to be tried on each as a perfectly

independent offence.

His Lordship mentioned the case of the City

of Glasgow Bank directors and the Tobacco

claim, in which he said he thought there were

a number of counts for separate offences charged

in the indictment.

Mr. Francis said that if the point was not

taken in these cases they would not apply, as

the joining of the counts was not an objection

to the indictment, but a matter for the discretion

of the judges.

The Attorney-General urged that what Mr.

Francis's argument amounted to was this, that

though a certain power was given by statute, it

was a matter for the discretion of the judge

in the exercise of the discretion vested in him

would not allow it to be done. He said, how-

ever, prepared to substitute an amended

indictment charging the prisoner with obtaining

money under false pretences.

After a short discussion as to whether the

prisoner would waive his right to the usual five

years' notice of the new charge, or the trial should

proceed on the charge as laid, and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

short discussion the charge as laid and after a

